

CANADIAN

# Welfare



*December 1*

	PAGE
At Year's End	1
Miss Nora Lee	2
The Churches Quest for World Order	4
Notre-Dame	10
Organized Labour and War Chests in the United States	14
Community Chest Campaign Results	22
Regional Conference of Family Agencies	24
The War and our Canadian Schools of Social Work	27
Canadian Children's Service in England	29
Impressions of Wartime Halifax	32
Councils of Social Agencies News Notes	34
Social Work in the Air Force	37
About People	37
Psychiatric Aspects of Civilian Morale—A review	39

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## The Canadian Welfare Council

Was founded in Ottawa, in 1925, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Dominion Department of Health.

### OBJECT

- (1) To create throughout the Dominion of Canada an informed public opinion on problems in the field of social welfare.
- (2) To assist in the promotion of standards and services which are based on scientific principles and which have been proved effective in practical experience.

### METHODS

- (1) The preparation and publication of literature, arrangement of lectures, addresses, radio and film material, etc., and general educational propaganda in social welfare.
- (2) Conferences.
- (3) Field Studies and Surveys.
- (4) Research.

### MEMBERSHIP

The membership falls into two groups, organization and individual.

- (1) Organization membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Social Welfare wholly or in part included in their programme, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.
- (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada, or not.

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*At Year's End*

**F**URTHER evidence that relief has largely vanished from our midst can be found in the fact that this issue of *WELFARE*, unlike its predecessors of Decembers past, makes no effort to set side by side the many and varied pictures of community welfare effort that might be presented from our major Canadian communities. The scene is shifting far too rapidly for such an attempt to be effective. The war is the overwhelming concern of all; and the various phases of the wartime social welfare program of our Canadian communities have taken the place of depression relief as the dominant factor in our daily work.

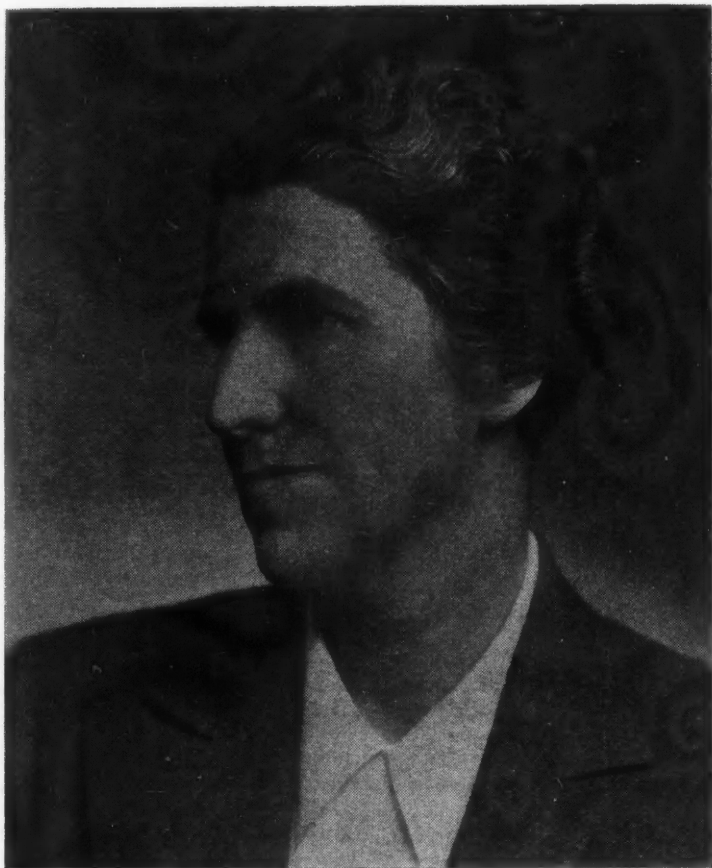
That this is true is obvious; but this admission does not mean that there is any common factor to be discerned in the wartime social welfare concerns of communities. In this area housing, with all its implications, dominates the scene; in that area controversy over the adequacy of Dependents' Allowance grants and assistance from the Dependents' Board of Trustees, as an alternative to the cost-of-living bonus for soldiers' families, absorbs the interest of social workers and agencies more than any other single factor. In some other community the growing complications expected to arise from the recruitment of women into industry occupy the main portion of the social work stage.

Over all hangs the impending realization,—not yet really brought forward to the light of day,—that social work practices in Canada, social work policies and organization are in the melting pot along with all the other hitherto accepted factors of our community life. As the year ends with a sudden upturn in the success of our military effort, social workers and board members of agencies are beginning to realize that they must somehow find the time to lift their eyes from their daily tasks and begin to look ahead into the future. This future that we call the post-war world has been brought measurably nearer by the events of the past few weeks. This future, which holds such fair promise for rapid strides forward in the achievement of social security and social well-being for the great masses of the people, must receive an increasing measure of thought and attention from citizens, social agencies and social workers alike.

There is no better time than the present for us to decide that, in addition to looking backward for a brief review of the experience of the year just past, we must also take a long look forward, and prepare to make our contribution in thought and in action to the plans which Canada must make, and make effective, sooner perhaps than any of us today realize, for the social security of her people in the post-war world.

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## Miss Nora Lea

**I**T IS with pride and pleasure that the Canadian Welfare Council announces the appointment, effective January 1, 1943, of Miss Nora Lea as Assistant Executive Director.

Miss Lea is so well known to social workers and volunteer community leaders throughout Canada that the mere announcement of her appointment might almost seem to be sufficient in itself, with-

out further elaboration of her many achievements.

Not all the people who know and admire Nora Lea, however, are acquainted with the full record of her past experience and accomplishments. For fifteen years she has been Supervisor of the Protection department of the Toronto Children's Aid Society; and many of her friends have come to identify her so completely with the

work of that outstanding Canadian organization that they have forgotten the many other exceptional qualifications which have contributed to Miss Lea's rise to her present position of notable professional leadership in the field of social work.

Prior to her appointment to the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, Miss Lea served for six years on the staff of the Toronto Neighborhood Workers Association, first as a Visitor and later as District Secretary. Before that a brief period of service in the Unemployment Relief Branch of the Toronto Public Health Department served as her baptism of fire in the social work field, following upon a five year period of service in her first field of choice—namely, the teaching profession.

It will be seen from this brief account of a fairly long and very rich experience in two professional fields that Miss Lea is one of those not infrequent persons who has developed her professional competence from a combination of formal training in an allied field, with hard work and heavy executive responsibility in the area of social work itself. To this must be added the special training which Miss Lea took, as the opportunity afforded, under the tutelage of persons rich in the tradition of the social work history of this continent,—names like those of Mary Richmond, Francis McLean, Joanna Colcord, Frank Bruno, and others who lectured in the Family Work Institute of New York City

before it became the Family Welfare Association of America.

Social workers of this country paid the highest tribute that is in their power to pay to any professional worker, through electing Miss Lea to the National Presidency of the Canadian Association of Social Workers for the years 1938 to 1940.

Students at the Toronto School of Social Work have known her as a teacher for more than a decade,—a fact which in itself speaks for the influence that Miss Lea has had upon the development of professional social work in Canada; a fact, also, which indicates her many and varied points of contact with former students throughout the land.

The Toronto Children's Aid Society has always seemed to regard Miss Lea as a social work leader held in trust for all Canadian communities. The most recent example of this was the Society's action this summer in lending Miss Lea to the Canadian Welfare Council Survey Staff in the Winnipeg Child Care Survey.

In the Welfare Council, Miss Lea's undoubted talents will be available on a more continuous basis to the whole of Canada. Her rich experience will do much to ensure the leadership which the Council hopes to give through the Divisions of Child and Family Welfare to the development of these basic areas of social work. As Assistant Executive Director, however, she will have responsibilities far broader than just these two fields.

## The Churches Quest for World Order

WHEN the Bishop of London presided over a committee of Anglican, Free Church and Roman Catholic leaders in London on May 28th last, the meeting thus constituted marked the end of the first phase of a common effort on the part of English churches to face social, economic and civic issues of a war and post-war world. The start of this remarkable movement of churchmen in England was given by Dr. William Temple, at the time Archbishop of York, now Archbishop of Canterbury. His article published in the *Christian News Letter*, August 1940, under the title, "Begin Now", put in a few hundred words some of the most far-reaching and progressive measures ever stated by a competent, influential leader of either Church or State.

Dr. Temple stated that the profit motive must be curbed and brought within bounds; that a limit must be placed on dividends so that once the capital investment had been made good in dividend payments large proportions of profits earned could be used for such purposes as an equalization fund for the maintenance of wages at a standard rate in bad times; and that from this same profit source a public service fund, to be administered chiefly by the workers concerned, be established. The Archbishop in this same vigorous article urged that since capital

REVEREND JAMES R. MUTCHMOR,  
M.A., D.D.

*Secretary, Board of Evangelism and Social  
Service, United Church of Canada*

could not produce without labour, whereas labour could produce without capital, therefore, representatives of labour should have an equal place on any board of directors.

The next event, following closely after the Archbishop's article, "Begin Now", was the publication in *The Times* in December 1940, of a ten-point statement entitled, "Foundations of Peace."<sup>†</sup> In their own way these ten points are fully as important, if not more important than the eight points of the Atlantic Charter. It may be fairly claimed that points four\* and five<sup>‡</sup> of the latter document might not have been included but for the leadership of these English Churchmen.

That Dr. William Temple did not mean to be content with an article and a jointly signed letter was at once evident from two developments early in 1941. Immediately after the New Year the now well-known and widely

<sup>†</sup>Reproduced on pp. 8-9.

\*FOURTH, They [the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill] will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

‡FIFTH, They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labour standards, economic advancement and social security.

—The Atlantic Charter.

publicized Malvern Conference was held. It was not an official meeting. Many bishops were not present and the same negative statement applies to several older and abler lay leaders. On the other hand, younger bishops did attend, representatives of the laity including Sir Richard Acland, Dorothy Sayers, Middleton Murry and T. S. Eliot took an active part and, most important of all, the Archbishop of York presided.

Malvern produced a report and a minority report. Its findings were not so vigorously stated as the proposals of "Begin Now" but covered more subjects, including the Christian use of land and the hidden wealth of the earth. English press and pulpit paid slight heed at first to Malvern, but overnight its influence was felt in the United States and Canada. Today the Malvern and post-Malvern reports are documents of primary and constructive value and constitute excellent source material for any group studying the New Order.

The second development of early 1941 in England was the organization of several public meetings, most frequently held in cinemas and town halls, at which Roman and Non-Roman Catholic leaders spoke. From the first, the public responded in capacity audiences. Press reports were favourable. Such "Penguins" as the Bishop of Chichester's, *Christianity and World Order*, had a wide sale. The effort of the churches to place their views on economic and social matters and above all on the vital need of religious faith for the

building and maintaining of world order was crowned with success.

Two organizations have come into existence since the earlier part of this 1941 experience. *First:* Cardinal Hinsley, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Westminster, founded 'The Sword of the Spirit Movement', designed to give wide knowledge of and gain general recognition for the Ten Points of "Foundations of Peace". *Second:* The Anglican and Free Churches inaugurated a 'Religion and Life Movement' which gains in strength and significance each succeeding month.

Before assessing the value of these developments of the English churches, two other events are to be noted. The Archbishop of York is now the Archbishop of Canterbury. Scarcely was he placed in the highest office of his church when the same Dr. Temple was again at work at the task nearest his heart, — namely, speaking at a great public gathering to inaugurate a series of the 'Religion and Life' services at Manchester. An account just to hand records that the public officials of Manchester and Salford took part. The meetings included a rally of 6,500 youths. Clergy and lay leaders from 200 churches took part in the opening procession.

The other recent event is the return to Britain and the elevation to a place of high political power of Sir Stafford Cripps, a very loyal and very able churchman. That Sir Stafford has the 'root of the matter' in him and that he will be a leader in any effort to build a New



Order will be realized by all readers of *Canon Barnett, His Life, Work and Friends*. It is in this biography that it is recorded how the Potter sisters, mother and aunts, of the man who is now Sir Stafford Cripps, laboured under the inspired and truly Christian leadership of the Vicar of St. Jude, Whitechapel, and the first warden of Toynbee Hall. All social workers must know the significance of this bit of their history as they recall the place of Toynbee Hall, the Mother of the modern settlement house movement.

It remains to state all too briefly something of the significance of these recent events in English church life. These happenings must be seen in true perspective and against the background of the Ecumenical Movement. Since the beginning the foreign mission enterprise, and increasingly in the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century, universal Christianity has strengthened. As nations have been drawing apart, the churches have been coming together. In these new unities is spiritual and ecclesiastical strength. At last the Church, as Church, is beginning to speak to the nations and to the great groups, such as the Labour group, within a nation. It is for this reason that the Oxford and Edinburgh Conferences of 1937 had and have a direct and constructive bearing on world order. Likewise such findings as Malvern and the Statement by the Commission of the Churches on International Friendship and Social Responsibility entitled *Toward a*

*Christian Britain* and *The Ten Points of "Foundations of Peace"* must have a place in the counsels of the United Nations.

That the leadership of the Churches, as so well exemplified in England, is not without effect elsewhere is evidenced by the Church of Scotland's General Assembly's recent bold utterance against a war-time spirit of hatred. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, following in measure the lead of the English churchmen, has organized its commission on a Just and Durable Peace under the able chairmanship of John Foster Dulles. The reports of this commission, including the Delaware findings of March 1942, already have had a marked effect. This commission of the Federal Council of Churches continues its work in close co-operation with the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, of which Dr. J. T. Shotwell is chairman and Clark M. Eichelberger is secretary. The United Church of Canada has three representatives on the Federal Council of Churches Commission.

Canadian Churches are alert also. Canon W. W. Judd's bulletins to the Church of England in Canada are pieces of first class workmanship and of much influence and value. The appointment of Rev. Dr. W. J. Gallagher as joint secretary of the Canadian Committee, World Council of Churches and The Christian Social Council of Canada means that these two important non-Roman Catholic bodies are now able to

give leadership to their constituent communions in helping to build a new and better order in Canada. The United Church of Canada has begun the organization of a commission on Church, Nation and World Order, with Gershon W. Mason, K.C., of Toronto, as Chairman.

Thus it becomes clear that in Britain, America and Canada, Christian Church Leaders, Roman Catholic and Non-Roman Catholic are on the move. In thought and action they seek to build a Christian World Order. They are reminded that Saint Augustine pointed out that neither justice nor peace is an ultimate. Basic to both is *Order* and by *Order* is meant a system of right relations among men. In short, man-made systems fail. They lack vital religious faith. Only as God directs and as the Christian Churches obey can the life and work, the faith and order of the Christian Way be secured and maintained.

The churches recognize that to man's right to vote must be added the right to work and to live and with these rights go relevant duties. Already it is clear that only that political party which is alive to the revolutionary changes in the world of today and tomorrow can hope to have the support both now and in the future of enlightened church leaders and members. Though it is too early to make blueprints for post-war conditions which can not be foreseen, it is none too early to be clear about principles. Church leaders believe only Christian principles can be

trusted; only spiritual foundations are enduring. Probably the time may come, even in Canada, when a parliamentary committee on Reconstruction will hear evidence from Church leaders. The work of Canadian Church Commissions should have a place in the materials of study of any Committee or Commission charged by government with responsibility for planning now for future Canadian needs and the formulation of forward looking programs of action.

In all this work it is essential that a close liaison between church workers and social workers be established and maintained. It is equally vital that after thorough study in their respective bodies and commissions, church and social work leaders be accorded the privilege of submitting findings and recommendations to the federal government's Reconstruction committee of which Principal Cyril James of McGill University is Chairman. In this connection, those interested should secure the minutes and proceedings of the House of Commons Committee on Reconstruction and Re-Establishment. An excellent bibliography of other material has been prepared by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 3 Willcocks Street, Toronto.

Volumes on the Church and World Order have come recently from British, American, and Canadian presses. Most useful of all these are the Penguin Series, among which is Dr. Temple's book entitled *Christianity and Social Order*.

# Foundations of Peace

Letter to *The Times* of London by British Church Leaders\*

Sir:—

The present evils in the world are due to the failure of nations and peoples to carry out the laws of God. No permanent peace is possible in Europe unless the principles of the Christian religion are made the foundation of national policy and of all social life. This involves regarding all nations as members of one family under the Fatherhood of God.

We accept the five points of Pope Pius XII as carrying out this principle.

1. The assurance to all nations of their right to life and independence. The will of one nation to live must never mean the sentence of death passed upon another. When this equality of rights has been destroyed, attacked, or threatened, order demands that reparation shall be made, and the measure and extent of that reparation is determined, not by the sword nor by the arbitrary decision of self-interest, but by the rules of justice and reciprocal equity.
2. This requires that the nations be delivered from the slavery imposed upon them by the race for armaments and from the danger that material force, instead of serving to protect the right, may become an overbearing and tyrannical master. The order thus established requires a mutually agreed organic progressive disarmament, spiritual as well as material, and security for the effective implementing of such an agreement.
3. Some juridical institution which shall guarantee the loyal and faithful fulfilment of conditions agreed upon and which shall in case of recognized need revise and correct them.
4. The real needs and just demands of nations and populations and racial minorities to be adjusted as occasion may require, even where no strictly legal right can be established, and a foundation of mutual confidence to be thus laid, whereby many incentives to violent action will be removed.
5. The development among peoples and their rulers of that sense of deep and keen responsibility which weighs human statutes according to the sacred and inviolable standards of the laws of God. They must hunger and thirst after justice and be guided by that universal love which is the compendium and most general expression of the Christian ideal.

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\*Reprinted from *The Times* of London, December 21, 1940.

With these basic principles for the ordering of international life we would associate five standards by which economic situations and proposals may be tested.

1. Extreme inequality in wealth and possessions should be abolished;
2. Every child, regardless of race or class, should have equal opportunities of education, suitable for the development of his peculiar capacities;
3. The family as a social unit must be safeguarded;
4. The sense of a Divine vocation must be restored to man's daily work;
5. The resources of the earth should be used as God's gifts to the whole human race, and used with due consideration for the needs of the present and future generations.

We are confident that the principles which we have enumerated would be accepted by rulers and statesmen throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations and would be regarded as the true basis on which a lasting peace could be established.

COSMO CANTUAR, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A. CARDINAL HINSLEY, Archbishop of Westminster.

WALTER H. ARMSTRONG, Moderator, Free Church Federal Council.

WILLIAM EBOR, Archbishop of York.

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## FIRST AMERICAN HEALTH INSURANCE LAW

*The Labour Gazette* for September reports that the first compulsory health insurance law in the United States was passed by Rhode Island on April 29. The law extends the principle of unemployment compensation to cases where the worker is unemployed due to sickness rather than to lack of work. It does not provide for medical care.

If a worker is unable to perform any service for wages due to his physical or mental condition and is not receiving unemployment benefits he is eligible for cash compensation for sickness. Benefits range from \$6.75 to \$18 a week, depending on the worker's earnings in the preceding calendar year. Compensation is paid out of a fund made up of contributions by workers and employers, interest and certain penalties paid under the law. The workers' contributions are one per cent of their wages up to \$3,000 in any year.

The existing unemployment compensation board will administer the new law through the local public employment offices. Impartial referees are to be appointed to deal with disputed claims but appeals from their decisions may be made to the board which has power to require any claimant for benefits to submit to a reasonable examination by an expert to determine his physical or mental condition. Benefits will not be payable until after April 1, 1943.

## Notre Demain

**C**ET ARTICLE, composé en ces jours troublés, a pour but de susciter l'intérêt de notre population envers un problème fondamental. On pourrait croire que les soucis de l'heure actuelle ne permettent pas de jeter un regard vers "notre demain". On pourrait croire que la gravité des temps est telle que toutes les énergies doivent être captées et orientées vers la réalisation de nos buts les plus pressants. Malgré tout, cet écrit veut plaider pour nos familles de demain. Nos familles d'aujourd'hui ont accumulé des mérites qui appellent une récompense. Leur importance est dûment appréciée depuis l'année 1939! Leur valeur tant militaire qu'industrielle devrait nous faire songer qu'il faut leur redonner la place que de droit, elles sont appelées à occuper, *la première!* Que cette guerre nous apporte ce peu de sagesse et nous aurons beaucoup gagné.

Ces quelques pensées et aussi quelques faits qui sembleraient justifier notre croyance à une expansion prononcée des services d'hygiène publique dans l'avenir, m'ont servi d'inspiration pour traiter d'un tel sujet.

Le public est aujourd'hui mieux éduqué en matière d'hygiène. Un tel progrès résulte de l'étude minutieuse qu'en tout lieu l'on accorde à cette question. Les facteurs suivants ont grandement contribué à cet enseignement.

\*La marche à la délivrance, par Yves R. Simon, Emf, 1942.

"Il faut que les combattants aient l'esprit rempli des choses merveilleuses que nous ferons quand nous aurons remporté la victoire."\*

ERNEST COUTURE, D.M.

*Directeur de la Division de l'hygiène maternelle et infantile, Ministère des Pensions et de la Santé National, Ottawa.*

### Chez nos soldats

Pour le service militaire, des milliers de nos jeunes gens ont subi un examen médical soigné destiné à déterminer leur classement physique et mental. Nos militaires devant tous être vaccinés, nos soldats comprendront mieux la valeur de cette mesure préventive. Des précautions extrêmes sont prises au sujet de la tuberculose, y compris une radiographie dans chaque cas. Afin d'estimer la valeur des recrues et de les placer dans le service où elles seront le plus utiles, on étudie avec soin le facteur "intelligence". L'expression Q.I. (ou épreuve de Binet) devient un mot familier dans le vocabulaire des recrues et du public en général.

Le soin et la publicité donnés à l'alimentation des soldats créera, nous l'espérons, une impression profonde. Notre population est fière que nos soldats appartiennent à l'armée probablement la mieux nourrie au monde. On prend beaucoup de précautions pour assurer un approvisionnement d'eau et de lait purs dans les camps. L'hygiène des camps militaires est constamment sous étude et la disposition des matières de rebut est loin d'être négligée. Nos soldats apprécient ces mesures de prudence et les discutent même publiquement.



### **Dans les industries de guerre**

Le confort physique et mental des travailleurs est l'objet d'une surveillance étroite et l'on est frappé de l'attention donnée aux mesures hygiéniques et sanitaires dans les usines. Le problème des femmes dans l'industrie n'échappe pas aux autorités. On fournit aux jeunes filles qui travaillent dans des endroits éloignés de leur foyer des quartiers spéciaux et on s'efforce de les adapter à leur nouvel entourage. On s'occupe d'une façon particulière des mères de jeunes enfants et, dans certains centres, des garderies d'enfants et des pouponnières ont été établies. Le service sélectif actuellement en voie d'élaboration, permettra de classer les individus physiquement et mentalement d'après leurs aptitudes particulières.

Toutes ces mesures relatives aux dispositions physiques constitueront un moyen indirect mais non moins puissant, de faire converger l'attention publique sur l'hygiène et seront sans doute plus profitables que des années de propagande intense et directe. L'importance accordée aux aptitudes mentales et physiques au cours de la guerre s'imprègnera dans l'esprit de notre population et tendra à changer notre façon d'envisager les services d'hygiène publique.

Des conditions critiques nées de la guerre, ressort un autre fait, la santé de la population est le facteur déterminant de la capacité d'une nation à fournir un rendement maximum. En réalité, tout notre effort de guerre dépend de la

bonne santé de notre peuple. Dans le domaine matériel, il a été prouvé que des difficultés ou des problèmes presque insurmontables ont été résolus. Lorsque l'argent manque, il peut être emprunté; lorsqu'une matière première manque, elle peut être importée ou un succédané peut être trouvé, mais il est évident qu'une bonne santé ne peut être acquise que par l'application constante des principes d'hygiène et par des services d'hygiène adéquats mis à la disposition du public. Je doute vraiment que la valeur de l'hygiène publique eût pu être comprise dans des conditions normales autant qu'elle l'a été dans les circonstances critiques que nous traversons. Par conséquent, de cette nouvelle conception des valeurs hygiéniques, ne suivra-t-il pas que les services d'hygiène publique recevront l'appui qu'ils méritent dans le plan de relèvement social qui suivra la guerre?

La modification bien nette qu'ont subie nos valeurs financières constitue un autre fait sailant de notre époque. Aujourd'hui, on entreprend des travaux qui dans le passé auraient été jugés impossibles à financer. Cette modification des valeurs ne jouera-t-elle pas un rôle important dans les services d'hygiène publique?

Par conséquent, en élaborant des plans pour l'avenir, nous devrions nous souvenir des trois points suivants: la nouvelle attitude du public envers la santé, la nouvelle conception de la valeur des services d'hygiène publique et notre connaissance de la capacité de production de notre pays.

## ORGANISATION FUTURE DES SERVICES D'HYGIENE PUBLIQUE

Nous devrions projeter de fournir des services qui atteindront chaque foyer au Canada. Notre premier souci devrait être de résoudre le problème du soin des mères dans les régions rurales du pays. Même au point de vue purement humanitaire, cela semblerait le besoin le plus urgent. On a sans doute beaucoup étudié et considéré la création de services adéquats, mais, en fait, peu de progrès réels ont été accomplis. Toutefois, il convient de noter les efforts suivants: en Saskatchewan et en Alberta, un octroi spécial avantage les mères nécessiteuses. Dans la Saskatchewan, cet octroi est subordonné à l'examen prénatal. Au Manitoba, on essaie de fournir des services médicaux par l'intermédiaire des médecins municipaux. Dans l'Ontario, les hôpitaux d'avant-poste de la Croix-Rouge desservent quelques-unes des localités isolées. Bien entendu, cela ne constitue pas une solution définitive du problème, mais c'est un effort digne de mention. Dans les autres provinces, il n'y a pas encore de services établis pour les mères qui ne sont pas soignées par les médecins.

Dans le nouvel ordre de choses, nous ne devons pas permettre que 20,000 mères chaque année ne reçoivent pas l'assistance du médecin lors de la naissance de leurs bébés. En tentant de résoudre ce problème, il ne faut pas en évaluer l'importance en se guidant ex-

clusivement sur la proportion des décès par mille naissances vivantes. Il faut tenir compte également de la morbidité, du nombre d'avortements, de mortinatalités et de naissances prématurées, résultats d'un manque de soins aux mères.

Il importe que, non seulement des soins médicaux et infirmiers appropriés soient accordés aux femmes enceintes, mais aussi que les services hospitaliers de maternité soient mis à la portée de toutes les mères. Nous savons que la distribution des services hospitaliers au Canada est très inégale et cet état de choses devrait être corrigé.

De plus, une récente enquête poursuivie au sujet des services de maternité dans une certaine région du pays a révélé que la qualité des services et des facilités fournis étaient grandement au-dessous d'un niveau considéré satisfaisant ou sûr. Selon toute apparence, il existe un besoin d'uniformiser les services hospitaliers de maternité et de s'assurer qu'ils se maintiennent au niveau établi.

De l'enquête sur les grossesses survenues au Manitoba de 1938 à 1940, il ressort des faits intéressants. On a constaté que dans les quelques 22,000 cas rapportés, les résultats étaient en proportion directe de la qualité des soins prénatals accordés à la mère. On a constaté également que 75 pour cent des mères n'avaient pas reçu de soins prénatals ou en avaient reçu moins que le minimum jugé essentiel, en dépit du fait que des services suffisants étaient à la

portée de la majorité des mères. En nous basant sur ces conclusions, nous estimons que 180,000 mères canadiennes chaque année ne reçoivent pas de soins prénatals appropriés. Sans doute, cela résulte-t-il en grande partie d'un manque d'appréciation de la valeur des soins prénatals. Par conséquent, une propagande éducative intense devrait suivre l'établissement de tous les services qui ont pour but de fournir des soins prénatals.

En vue d'éduquer la population dans ce domaine, d'une manière très frappante, nous avons récemment introduit au Canada, un film cinématographique intitulé "LA NAISSANCE D'UN BEBE". A mon sens, c'est là la meilleure propagande qui puisse faire comprendre au public, la nécessité des soins prénatals. On nous a félicité à ce sujet et on a déclaré que ce film était des plus dignes, sans reproches et que son utilité était incontestable. Jusqu'ici, nous avons réussi à présenter ce film au grand public, dans sept des neuf provinces. Nous espérons qu'il nous sera possible d'obtenir une décision favorable des Bureaux de censure des deux autres provinces. Au cours des huit premières semaines de sa représentation dans les villes de l'Ontario, près d'un quart de million de personnes l'ont vu. Je ne connais pas de propagande éducative qui atteigne autant de gens en si peu de temps et, qui puisse leur transmettre, à la même occasion, un message si important d'une manière aussi vivante.

### **Prématurité**

Si nous voulons améliorer la situation de la mortalité infantile au Canada, nous devons nous occuper attentivement du problème des naissances prématurées. Vingt-cinq pour cent de tous les décès dans la première année de la vie résultent d'une naissance prématurée et pourtant nous constatons qu'on s'est très peu préoccupé du soin des prématurés. Pour remédier à cette situation, la Division de l'Hygiène maternelle et infantile au gouvernement fédéral a entrepris d'obtenir et de fournir des couveuses à travers tout le pays. Lorsque ces couveuses auront été obtenues, on projette que tous les services d'hygiène publique fassent une campagne éducative intense sur les soins aux bébés prématurés.

### **Enfants d'âge préscolaire**

Dans l'élaboration d'un programme de santé publique, il faut donner une attention particulière aux soins des enfants de la naissance jusqu'à l'âge scolaire. Actuellement, on ne s'occupe que très peu de ce groupe. Pourtant, c'est durant cette époque de la vie que le développement de l'enfant est le plus vital car, à cette période, se jettent les fondements de la santé future.

### **Service d'hygiène scolaire**

Ne devrions-nous pas également songer à une amélioration prononcée de nos services médicaux dans les écoles? Ces services, dont la raison d'être primitive était d'empêcher la propagation des épidémies dans les écoles, se sont graduellement développés et s'occu-

pent maintenant de l'état physique des enfants et de leur alimentation. Le temps semble mûr pour faire bénéficier les enfants de la psychologie moderne et pour donner plus d'attention au développement mental de l'enfant qu'on ne l'a fait jusqu'ici. Le choix judicieux d'un cours d'études pour l'enfant, adapté à ses aptitudes particulières et une orientation professionnelle, donneraient comme résultat une vie plus heureuse et, par conséquent, une meilleure santé. Nous nous en tenons toujours aux facteurs qui jouent un rôle important dans la santé publique.

On pourrait également mentionner l'enseignement de l'hygiène sexuelle dans les écoles. La responsabilité de cet enseignement devrait incomber aux parents, mais l'expérience a prouvé que ces derniers sont portés à éviter ou négliger ce sujet, et, de façon générale, ils n'ont pas qualité pour enseigner de telles connaissances. Il arrive donc que la jeunesse de notre pays est laissée sans directives. Je suis fortement d'avis que des dispositions devraient être prises en vue de l'enseignement de cette matière dans nos écoles. Cet enseignement devrait être donné de préférence par quelqu'un particulièrement qualifié par sa formation ou sa personnalité pour ce genre de travail, ou à défaut de telle personne, tous les instituteurs devraient apprendre comment enseigner ces connaissances. Il vaut beaucoup mieux que notre jeunesse apprenne ainsi les vérités de la vie plutôt que de puiser une science

malsaine ou sordide de sources équivoques. J'ai souvent été à même de me rendre compte combien cet enseignement est négligé et pourtant l'établissement d'un foyer convenable dépend d'une bonne compréhension de ces vérités.

Dans un programme d'hygiène publique complet, l'hygiène alimentaire mérite une place d'honneur. Nous avons la bonne fortune, au Canada, de disposer de tous les aliments nécessaires à une saine alimentation. Toutefois, la distribution de ces aliments n'est pas uniforme. Il y a des régions de ce pays qui ne peuvent produire les aliments essentiels et les autorités en matière d'hygiène publique devraient éduquer la population à apprécier la valeur des aliments et voir également à ce qu'une distribution plus adéquate soit effectuée. En passant, je pourrais ajouter qu'à un tel plan d'hygiène publique devrait se joindre l'étude de l'urbanisme, car son influence sur la santé publique a de vaste répercussions.

Tous les administrateurs de l'hygiène publique conviennent que l'une des mesures les plus utiles que nous puissions prendre en vue de l'amélioration de la santé publique serait d'augmenter de beaucoup le personnel des divers services infirmiers dans tout le pays. La distribution actuelle de ces services est très inégale. Nul doute que nous puissions déterminer ce qui constituerait un personnel suffisant pour desservir efficacement la population. Nous

pourrions ensuite prier instamment les municipalités d'essayer de maintenir leur personnel à ce niveau.

Je voudrais proposer à ceux qui ont la responsabilité de compiler des rapports annuels sur l'hygiène: que chacun décrive dans son rapport un aussi grand nombre que possible de plans pratiques pour améliorer la santé dans sa localité. De cette manière, nous pourrions nous procurer une pléthore d'idées pour inspirer les autres qui doivent faire face à des problèmes identiques.

En traitant ce sujet, savoir, "Notre Demain" du point de vue santé publique, je n'avais pas l'intention, bien entendu, d'essayer de formuler un plan précis pour nos services d'hygiène publique. Cette entreprise dépasserait les capacités d'une seule personne. Il est tout à fait évident qu'un plan complet requerrait les efforts combinés des hygiénistes, des professions médi-

cale et infirmière, des autorités hospitalières, des oeuvres sociales et des représentants des diverses industries. Mon intention était de vous présenter quelques-unes des carences de notre système actuel et des conseils en vue d'y remédier.

Toutefois, l'élaboration d'un plan d'hygiène est un procédé long et compliqué et elle exige beaucoup de discussions sur la façon de s'y prendre pour arriver au but désiré. L'avenir nous réserve beaucoup de changements dans notre mode d'existence, et ceux qui ont charge des services d'hygiène publique doivent suivre le progrès et être prêts à parer à toute éventualité. Notre population adopte envers les mesures d'hygiène et les services de santé une attitude de plus en plus coopérative et sympathique. Si nous sommes sages, nous profiterons de cet état d'esprit et fournirons à notre population des services d'hygiène meilleurs et plus efficaces que ceux d'aujourd'hui.

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## NUTRITION PUBLICATION

*Prepared by Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health*

*Healthful Eating*, a thirty-four page pamphlet illustrated with line drawings, has recently been issued by Nutrition Services. Its purpose is briefly outlined in an abstract from the foreword which follows.

"This booklet is designed to furnish Canadians with a practical guide to healthful eating. The principles outlined here are being effectively applied in the army, navy and air force. They should also be used by everyone on the home front, whether in industry, in the home, at school or in an office. The kind of food we eat will make a difference to our war effort, to the peace to come, and to our whole future well-being and happiness."

*Healthful Eating* is not a cook book but rather a personal reference book which also serves as a text for community nutrition classes or study groups. Among other sections it contains "Canada's Official Food Rules" and "Food Questions and Answers."

A mimeographed manual for the use of nutrition group leaders only has been prepared to supplement *Healthful Eating*.

Both may be obtained by writing to Nutrition Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa.



The rise of leadership from the common people of the world is the secret weapon of the democracies. Labour today is coming of age—in time to provide foundation timber for the century of the common man.

## Organized Labour and War Chests in the United States

With the permission of the publishers, *WELFARE* presents herewith a digest of six significant articles\* which have appeared recently dealing with voluntary money-raising methods in the United States. The developing American pattern since Pearl Harbor is different at several points from the Canadian pattern which had been in the making twenty-seven months when the United States entered the war, and which for many reasons peculiar to the Canadian scene, took shape differently than in the United States. These differences are footnoted.

**W**HEN two of the greatest labour organizations in the world officially undertake a share of responsibility for the support of private social welfare work, it is news! The recent three-way agreement between representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, and Community Chests and Councils, Inc., in New York—the national organization of the 600 Community Chests in the U.S.A.—is described as an epoch-making event.

Through this national agreement, the way has been paved for

full-fledged cooperation between labour unions and War Chests in American cities where funds for all-time social services and war relief purposes are raised through one united fund.

National Committees had been set up by the CIO and AFL solely as channels for securing union members' gifts to relief funds and to special war relief projects of interest to labour. The plans included regional staffs to work on local arrangements and it was inevitable that their programs would take them into the network of 300 cities where the War Chests were linking community and war needs in unified campaigns.

To the credit of the trade unions and the Chests, after a series of conferences on ways and means, agreement was reached on methods to provide for full campaign cooperation of the unions in the War Chests cities, these methods to be based on satisfactory local agreements. The national agreement re-

\*"Budgeting War Relief Money", Sept. 1942 *Community*, Bulletin of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., New York;

"AFL-CIO Cooperate with War Chests", September *Community*;

"The Community Chest Turns to Labor", by Percy Shostac, September *Community*;

"All Together—Big Job Ahead!" October 1942 *Community*;

"Labor Cooperation—Today and Tomorrow", October *Community*;

"Rise of the War Chests—300 Strong since Pearl Harbor", by Allen T. Burns, *Survey Monthly*, September 1942.

†There is no national agreement between trade unions and Community Chests in Canada.

commends union representation on Chest governing boards and on general campaign and allocation committees, as well as full consultation between labour, management and the Chest in planning methods of solicitation of union members and collections from them.

Gains are heavily weighted on the side of the Chests. Larger and more regular contributions from labour will be received than previously and Chests will benefit from the strength and scope of labour's leadership in the community, as well as in added publicity through the labour press. Labour can contribute new blood and new enthusiasm to voluntary welfare work.

Labour gains are that they will be represented on Boards of Directors and labour committees will participate in determining the allocation of funds of the War Chests, putting these judgments on an increasingly democratic basis. And union gifts will be given recognition in the press. National pledges by great corporations have often made the headlines. Labour now also insists upon separate recognition of its gifts as it knows the public relations values which may be useful by-products of this kind of war service.

In order fully to appraise the significance of this alliance of Labour and the Chests, not only for the present but for the future, it is necessary to glance at the chief motivation behind the Chests' original establishment a quarter of a century ago. It was to eliminate an intolerable multiplication of

appeals for all kinds of wartime causes. Slowly, out of sheer necessity, the economies and strengths of unified fund-raising became evident. Today, most communities know that lesson thoroughly. The new confusion of wartime appeals has found them so habituated to the Chest method of giving that the natural reaction has been to demand still greater federation to include both home front social services and war appeals.\*

### **300 War Chests in the United States since Pearl Harbor**

**WIDER PARTICIPATION** The American War Chest is even more widely representative of the whole community than are many Community Chests. Local Community Chests, Councils of Social Agencies, and their leaders make up only one strand in this skein which includes: Representatives of Labour, representatives of the Churches, Chamber of Commerce, City Government, Women's Clubs and Defence Councils.

Chest leadership in the United States on the whole has recognized it as a patriotic duty to extend its well-proved money-raising techniques to the new appeals, foreign and domestic, which result from the war. More often than not, the staff of the local Community Chest

\*As a matter of National policy the Government of Canada, through the Department of National War Services, announced its decision that peace-time social services should appeal in the fall and war appeals in the spring months of the year, thus leaving the balance of the year free for the Governmental appeals for War Savings, Victory Loans, etc. So far as possible and practical, this pattern of separation has been carried out by most of the Canadian Chests.

with its special experience in campaign techniques becomes the executive organization for the War Chest campaign—with the necessary amplification.

Throughout the life of the Community Chest and Council movement, a high quality of citizen leadership has been a major—if not *the* major—source of strength. But the leadership rallied by these organizations in peacetime is overshadowed by the response which the War Chest elicits. The inclusion of foreign relief appeals brings to the Chests new and influential citizens interested in specific causes. But of all the new elements brought into Chest leadership by the emergence of the War Chest, the most outstanding is labour. And of all the current results of War Chest organization, the most important may well be the three-way agreement.

### War Relief Appeals

#### BUDGETING FOR WAR RELIEF APPEALS

As budgeting, which is a productive and not a restrictive procedure, is fundamental to federated financing of any sort, it was small wonder that Chest leaders lost no time in demanding that the war appeals reaching an American community should be subjected to the same kind of careful scrutiny and apportionment that is accorded local agency requests when these are submitted to a Chest budget committee. Further, as the basic relationships among the foreign relief agencies are *national* rather than local, American Chests turned

to their national organization for help in setting up some form of *national* war relief budgeting. Specifically, they asked for a formula to guide local chests as to local quotas of national appeals and to appraise the fairness of assigned quotas.

Winthrop Aldrich, President of the British War Relief Society, in a memorable address at the annual meeting of CC & C last June, supported this request and voiced the need from the war relief societies' angle.

Representatives of BUDGET leading war appeals COMMITTEE were drawn into consultation and the result was the present National Budget Committee for War Relief Appeals.

The plan provided that an executive committee should pass upon hearings on the various appeals, that reports from these hearings should be presented to the full committee, which finally should recommend a total goal. Agreements were secured from the war relief appeals concerned and two strenuous weeks of hearings were held in early August. Representatives of *one* major appeal for each country presented its case and were questioned freely. Tentative recommendations of a national allotment were worked out in joint conference with each of the eleven groups heard. In addition, a large unallocated reserve was recommended for smaller appeals to be heard in the early fall. The full committee, guided by the hearings, formulated the first national budget of war relief appeals which follows:

### 1942 Approved War Appeals Budget for the United States

British War Relief Society.....	\$ 7,000,000
United China Relief.....	7,000,000
Queen Wilhelmina Fund.....	500,000
Greek War Relief (for 6 months only).....	6,000,000
Polish American Council.....	2,000,000
Russian War Relief.....	5,500,000
American Social Hygiene Association for work in "defence communities".....	330,000
War Prisoners Aid Committee for the Y.M.C.A.'s.....	1,479,000
National Board of the Y.W.C.A.'s for overseas purposes.....	350,000
United Service Organizations (Six, as follows: Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., National Catholic Community Service, Jewish Welfare Board, National Travellers' Aid Association).....	32,000,000
Unallocated Reserve .....	13,500,000
	<hr/>
	\$75,659,000

#### GOVERNMENT WAR RELIEF CONTROL BOARD

A very important element in the effectiveness of the National Budget Committee for War appeals lies in its cooperation with the newly reorganized War Relief Control Board, established by executive order of President Roosevelt, of which Joseph E. Davies is Chairman.

The new Board has been given broad powers to regulate all kinds of foreign or domestic appeals *designed to meet war-created need*, with the exception of the Red Cross and certain established religious organizations. This Board is authorized to register, license or re-license war relief agencies, co-ordinate the timing and amounts of fund-raising campaigns, and es-

<sup>†</sup>In Canada, the National War Charities Fund Advisory Board performs a similar service. This body works under the Minister of National War Services in connection with the administration of the War Charities Act.

tablish standards in methods of solicitation.

#### SECOND COMMITTEE

The second group appointed at the Annual Meeting of the CC & C was the Committee on Establishment of Formula for Determining Local Quotas of National Appeals. They produced a breakdown of national goals by states and developed a detailed plan whereby the Chests in each state, in consultation, can arrive at city-by-city goals. The recommendations have not been set forth as either perfect, fixed or final but for this year were offered as a usable point of departure and were approved by the National Budget Committee.

These two Committees have produced reports which now offer practical answers to both the local and national problems, and the result is that, after months of confusion, many false starts, countless

words, and an unestimated total of conference hours, the 600 Community Chest communities throughout the country today know where they stand in regard to foreign relief appeals. And they have a workable method of handling the problem ready to their hands, which they are using as the experience of several cities proves.

### Experience

**BOSTON** Local activities pursuant to the AFL-CIO-CC & C Inc. Agreement are reported from many cities. In Boston, for instance, the teamwork of descendants of the original Bay State colonists with the progeny of the city's later vigorous Irish immigration was so marked as to be noted by *Fortune* (May, 1942) in an article entitled "The Cabots Speak to the People."\*

**NEW YORK** The Greater New York Fund's extensive cooperation with labour unions provides perhaps the most valuable "experience story" yet available. "Pertinent Paragraphs" from the detailed report of Percy Shostac, Director of the Fund's Labor Division, follow:

"... every union in Boston passed a resolution to support the Greater Boston Community Fund, and some unions took collections in addition to the money the members gave through their companies. A labor committee of the Fund was made up of union leaders from the AFL and the CIO. . . . There are Jews on the Fund committees, and Catholics, and Italians, and representatives of labour, and they are not there just to give the gloss of brotherhood to a snobbish organization. They are there because Boston is a city made up, as Chicago or Pittsburgh or Buffalo is made up, of different racial and religious and economic groups, and Bostonians are beginning to realize it."

The labor movement is a great reservoir whose resources have been tapped only slightly by our chests and voluntary agencies . . . labor is becoming aware of itself as a torchbearer of the democratic world for which we are fighting.

Our Community Chests increasingly must become a great people's movement—democratic, unifying, non-sectarian. Lacking labor support, this could not come about. Now is the time to consolidate and extend labor support of the Chest movement.

In New York, we have found that we must be "fair" to labor, that is, use union services where they are available. This has meant the union label on all printing, on stationery, on buttons, badges, films and banners; patronizing unionized hotels, halls, restaurants; employing union riggers, telegraph and messenger services, etc. It may some day mean unionization of chest or member agency employees.

To establish good relations with labor and to get the desired trade union contributions, some of the larger community chests have added a full time labor person to the staff.

In planning labor solicitation for The Greater New York Fund, friendly leaders helped to prepare a complete list of unions, locals and officers . . . found an annual labor dinner helpful in rallying labor for its campaigns. Every union body and local in the city is invited to purchase places for its officers and guests. *A 50 per cent increase in labor gifts for our 1942 campaign was undoubtedly made easier by this gathering.* Immediately after the labor dinner, small luncheon meetings were scheduled for the officers of the various labor groups. . . .

No effort must be spared to reach and "sell" the rank and file union member. . . .

In 1942, the Fund's Labor Division prepared pamphlets and circulars which were distributed to hundreds of thousands of union employees. . . .

Printed matter, however, never can be as effective as the spoken word . . . special concern might well be with meetings of union stewards or delegates, who are the *official representatives of the union in the shop or plant.* . . . It is the steward who



circulates the contribution lists or pledge cards, explains the assessment or payroll deduction and *collects the cash*.

In New York, experience has shown that the most effective union solicitation is an assessment democratically voted on by the membership and levied in accord with a generous standard of giving. . . . *Our donations from groups voting and paying assessments have doubled and in some cases trebled.*

*The union solicitation so far found generally most satisfactory is that in which management and union cooperate. Even in the assessment plan, management cooperation through payroll deduction is essential to efficient collections.*

In New York, union-management cooperation reaches its most successful development in the "overtime" solicitation. *The possibilities are great.*

No community chest should overlook the possibility of getting contributions directly from union treasuries. . . .

The Community Chest offers to both management and labor a device which can bring them better understanding, not only of social problems in the community, but of each other. . . . Nationally and locally, labor wants to participate in the Chest movement, and is ready to accept responsibility along with others in the community who are concerned in the welfare of people.

The real question will arise when the fight is over, when the urgency of Allied Relief, USO, Red Cross, is lessened and when finally our chests again limit their responsibilities to the welfare needs of local communities. Will the chests then retain the trade union backing which the emergency brings them? . . .

Certainly the American people will expect more adequate social security pro-

visions including some form of publicly sponsored health insurance. . . . Continuation of the voluntary method of financing for community welfare will depend on the extent to which our chests and agencies increasingly become vehicles for the forward march of the common people which includes, of course, their most articulate representative, organized labor.

Indications are that the agreement\* which Community Chests and Councils, Inc., made with the AFL and CIO will be viewed in the long-swing and will not be taken merely as an isolated and temporary phenomenon. The agreement, therefore, has implications for Chest campaigns, for Councils of Social Agencies and social planning in general, and for actual programs of service in particular.

Mr. Burns, Mr. Shostac and the Editors of *Community* have raised questions the answers to which can be as vital to Canadians as to our United States neighbours. The Trades and Labour Congress in Canada, with its 205,000 members, is affiliated with the AFL, and the Canadian Congress of Labour, with its 164,000 members, is affiliated with the CIO.

**WELFARE** invites the comments of its readers upon the subject.

\*Copy obtainable from the Canadian Welfare Council.

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**A**LL SOCIAL WORKERS, and nearly everyone interested in social welfare knows that Harry Hopkins, who stands so high in the confidence and in the counsels of President Roosevelt, is a social worker. Not so many know that the British Cabinet has within its ranks a social worker too,—in the person of Lord Woolton, Minister of Food Production, who spent many of the earlier years of his life as an active settlement worker.

## Community Chest Campaign Results

**S**EVERAL of the Community Chest campaigns reported in October issue of *WELFARE* as going slowly have picked up speed. Halifax, London, Niagara Falls and Toronto Federation of Catholic Charities are all over the top. As we go to press, with results fairly complete in most cases, some of the big Chests, Montreal Financial Federation, Montreal Federation of Catholic Charities, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria and Kingston are still incomplete and trailing.

Chief among the campaigns which had reached their objectives but have since added icing to their cake, is the Toronto Federation for Community Service, which now stands in first place in Amount Collected in the 1942 campaigns. They brought in \$731,864. For the first time, Toronto has displaced Montreal Financial Federation as Canada's biggest fund.

Saskatoon Chest and the Navy League began their joint campaign on November 16th, amidst the season's first blizzard. Naturally, returns were slow at first, but the Retail Employees Association enthusiastically took responsibility for employee groups and preliminary reports for the whole campaign indicate that the objective of \$40,000 will be reached. The Navy League's share is \$7,000.

Guelph Community Chest is also conducting a November campaign—from the 23rd to the 27th

—for \$20,000. Progress reports have not yet been received.

The success of the United Services Campaign in Saint John, N.B., is a source of considerable satisfaction. They reached their goal with several hundred dollars to spare. The participating agencies were the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Salvation Army, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and Family Welfare Bureau.

Among the individual agency campaigns which had unusual success is the Children's Aid Society of Cape Breton Island. Their collections totalled \$4,428 on a \$4,000 goal—110.7%. Although there was conflict between their dates and those of the Y.W.C.A. and Salvation Army, the Children's Aid Society received more money than last year. Adequate organization of the towns surrounding Sydney accounts for the results.

General success across the country is indicated for the Salvation Army campaigns. Quebec is one example of outstanding generosity. On a provincial objective of \$145,000, over \$170,000 was collected, Montreal alone contributing \$140,000. Also, the Army is a member agency of the successful Chest Campaigns in Edmonton, London, Niagara Falls and Regina, and a participating member in the United Home Front Appeals in Halifax, Saint John, Hamilton, Victoria and Vancouver.

# **CANADIAN COMMUNITY CHEST RESULTS** **17 Campaigns in 13 cities, as of November 24, 1942**

CITY AND NAME OF CAMPAIGN	OBJECTIVE	AMOUNT RAISED	% OF OBJECTIVE
Edmonton Community Chest.....	\$ 90,000	\$ 95,517	106.1%
Halifax Welfare Fund.....	\$110,000	\$113,550	103.2%
Hamilton United Home Front.....	\$162,594	\$169,089	104.0%
Kingston Community Chest.....	\$ 31,500	\$ 27,220	86.0%
London Community Chest.....	\$ 90,000	\$ 94,800	105.3%
Montreal Financial Federation.....	\$752,000	*\$716,000	95.2%
Montreal Federation of Catholic Charities.....	\$190,000	\$182,985	96.3%
Montreal Combined Jewish Appeal.....	\$558,000	\$566,580	101.5%
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies was part of the Combined Jewish Appeal and raised \$314,733 on an objective of \$310,000, 101.5%.			
Niagara Falls Community Chest.....	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	100.0%
Ottawa Community Chests.....	\$180,000	*\$155,000	86.1%
Regina Community Chest.....	\$ 35,000	\$ 37,432	106.9%
Toronto Federation for Community Service.....	\$698,247	\$731,864	104.6%
Toronto Federation of Catholic Charities.....	\$116,675	\$120,338	103.0%
Toronto United Jewish Welfare Fund.....	Reached Objective		
Greater Vancouver War Chest.....	\$500,000	*\$442,732	88.5%
Community Chest of Greater Victoria.....	\$ 80,000	\$ 72,531	90.6%
Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg.....	\$315,000	\$340,400	108.0%
*Incomplete			

## **UNITED HOME SERVICES CAMPAIGNS**

Pelleville United Home Services Campaign.....	\$ 15,000	\$ 11,000	73.3%
Moncton Home Services Fund Campaign.....	\$ 20,000	\$ 12,400	62.0%
Saint John, N.B., United Services Campaign.....	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,300	100.6%
St. Thomas United Home Services Campaign.....	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,075	95.1%
Timmins Welfare Federation.....		\$ 1,400	
Quebec City Joint Campaign.....	\$ 15,000	\$ 17,000	113.0%

## **"AND THE GREATEST OF THESE"**

*Canada's social services on the airwaves, January 10th, 1943*

**W**ELFARE readers will be particularly interested in the eleventh program of the CBC's "Our Canada" series, which will be on the air coast-to-coast from 10.15 to 11.00 p.m., Sunday, January 10th, after the national news. As part of a thirteen-week series telling about the peoples and land of Canada, the January tenth program will dramatize her philanthropies.

During the past summer the Canadian Welfare Council assisted the CBC by supplying detailed suggestions as to what might be developed in this program.

The series, which began on November 1st, is one of the most outstanding and significant that the CBC has produced in some time. It is the living story of the people in this country and where they came from, the land on which they live, their religious faiths; what the railways have meant to the Dominion, our waterways and airways, natural resources and new industries, radio, telephones and telegraphs,—in short, the evolution of our constitution and democracy. The stories are told by narration, dramatic episodes and music.

## Regional Conference of Family Agencies

**O**VER the week-end of October 16th, representatives from fifteen family agencies in Ontario and Quebec met at Rene's White House, Brighton, Ontario, to discuss the effect of war on family life. The thirty-seven Conference members were representatives of both French and English Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant family agencies, in London, Hamilton, Galt, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The Canadian Welfare Council was represented by Dr. George Davidson, Executive Director. While this was the third regional conference of family agencies to be held in Eastern Canada, it was the first open to all family agencies in the area. In the past, the membership was limited to members or potential members of the Family Welfare Association of America.

The general theme, "The Effect of War on Family Life", was presented in four main sections—Positive Effects of War on Family Life; Problems Arising out of the War; The Function of the Family Agency in Canada Today; and Interpretation of Family Case Work. Papers given in each section served as springboards for lively discussion in which each delegate participated.

At the outset of the discussion, emphasis was placed on the posi-

GRETTA ANDREWS and  
ELINOR G. BARNSTEAD

tive effects observed in all communities. There was an increase in economic security for the greater proportion of the population, through enlistment and employment in war industries. Placement was being made of the older age groups and the handicapped, and a greater emphasis was put on occupational training. There was a growing recognition of the need for better standards in nutrition, health, and living conditions. The contribution made by large numbers of volunteers, particularly in the auxiliary services of the armed forces has resulted in an increased awareness of social conditions in families. However, it was felt that the extent to which all these remained positive effects depended on the degree of action to which the public would commit itself in a post-war period.

Discussion reached its zenith following the papers presented on the problems arising in families because of the war. Adult and juvenile behaviour problems were the concern of the agencies in the small as well as the large communities. Overcrowding and poor housing were observed to result in serious social conditions and an increase in ill health. Changing

standards of living were seen in homes where the mother worked, and a comparison drawn between the standards in homes where there were dependents' grants, Government allowances, and public assistance showed serious discrepancies.

The seriousness of adult behaviour problems as evidenced in extra-marital relations, immorality, and illegitimacy were discussed. It was questioned whether there was a tendency to exaggerate the numbers because of the recognition of common-law unions by the Dependents' Allowance Board, and the inclination of the community to be critical of soldiers' wives. Social workers should recognize and be aware of the individual's fundamental needs and be realistic in evaluating behaviour and understanding the channels of expression of those needs. The general unrest was seen as a contributing factor in the rise of juvenile delinquency. There was a need to recognize the feelings of children and how they reflected the parents' attitudes. One of the solutions was to find a normal place in the war effort for them in order to channel constructively these reactions. Statistical information about delinquency in Canada was most inadequate. Consideration was given to the whole problem of obtaining sound statistical data on this and other social problems, and it was agreed that such collection might well be done through Councils of Social Agencies.

The Conference felt that the agencies had a responsibility to

sustain public opinion now that it was aroused on the housing shortage, and that municipalities should be acquainted with the fact that wartime housing was available to all localities and was building permanent as well as temporary houses.

Consideration was given to the fact that Government departments were recognizing that mothers of families were potential wage-earners and were needed in the war effort. However, although work relieved tensions and met economic needs, yet at the end of a working day nerves were strained and mothers were unable to give their children the attention and care they require. Until the Governments recognized that allowances must meet the minimum standard of living to assure a measure of economic security, mothers would continue to work, and in many cases this would be detrimental to the future well-being of the country. As the problem of inadequate mothers' allowances was common to both Provinces, it was considered advisable to set up an Inter-Provincial Committee to take definite action in securing increases in present rates. Miss Christie of the London Family Service Bureau was appointed Chairman.

Function of the family agency came in for its fair share of discussion. Although many families were being released from the heavy financial burdens of depression days, relief was still required to meet emergencies and to provide opportunities for development in



certain individual members of family groups, and the family agencies felt that this kind of relief giving would continue to be an essential function. In addition, many services of a practical nature, such as budgeting, were given. There was an increasing demand for the family agency to give skilled service in family counselling. It was felt that workers would have to develop special techniques to meet this challenge, and a closer collaboration with psychiatric services was considered essential. All family agencies reported an increasing number of families of men in the armed services. Some of these were served at the request of the Dependents' Allowance Board and administration of allowances was being undertaken in certain cases. Since the establishment of the Dependents' Board of Trustees, the family agencies have been requested to investigate requests for additional grants. In view of the volume of the task, a number of agencies were experiencing difficulty in maintaining standards in their ordinary services, at the same time giving the quality of service to the Government cases which they wished. In many instances the situation was being complicated by serious staff shortages. It was agreed that an effort would be made to meet the immediate situation and that during the next three months all agencies would study the implications of private agencies undertaking such a responsibility for a Government department.

Some consideration was given to the function of family agencies in times of disaster. The Toronto set-up in which welfare workers were a regular part of the municipal Civilian Protection Committee was described.

Interpretation of family case work was discussed from the point of view of both the larger and the smaller communities. Interpreting case work services must be viewed as an integral part of our work in the community, but to be effective it was essential to understand the particular group to which it was being directed. The need to interpret one service at a time was stressed, but the danger in doing this was that the public tended to think that this represented the total program. To offset this, an all year program was advisable. Two agencies had used the publication of regular bulletins with success. Important as this method of interpretation was, it was felt that our first and best interpretation was in the work itself, and the client well served was the best agent.

The consensus of opinion was that the Conference had been a success. The place of meeting as arranged by Miss Touchburn of the Neighborhood Workers Association was ideal, producing an informal atmosphere that promoted ready exchange of thoughts. The group agreed that yearly conferences should be continued, and Miss Wilensky of Toronto Jewish Family Welfare Bureau was appointed Chairman for 1943.

## The War and Our Canadian Schools of Social Work

**T**HE Canadian Schools of Social Work are doing a good job of training new workers to fill up the ranks of the professionally-trained social work group in Canada. With the recognition of the contribution that social work as a profession can make in the effective organization of our country for total war, available trained social workers are being drawn from civilian agencies into the various branches of the armed services, and into government departments and war industries. This means that the home front agencies, whose task it is to help the families of our fighting men to adjust to the difficult business of wartime living, are faced with crippling staff shortages at a time when their case-loads are soaring.

To meet the need for trained workers, Canada has five Schools of Social Work offering professional training:—The Toronto School of Social Work, established by the University of Toronto in 1914 and whose early graduates laid the foundations for professional social work in Canada; the Montreal School of Social Work, associated with McGill University and with a specialized course in medical social work provided by funds from an American Foundation; the University of Montreal School of Social Service (and distinct from the Montreal School), established in 1940 to meet the demand for

Roman Catholic French-speaking or bilingual workers; the Department of Social Science at the University of British Columbia, which has supplied the personnel for most of the social agencies in that Province; and the latest development, the Maritime School of Social Work in Halifax, now well into its second year.

By vigorous recruiting programs carried on by the professional social work groups and the Councils of Social Agencies in the various centres, with the co-operation of the Schools, enrolment of diploma students in the Schools of Social Work has reached a new high of 145. As a result, there should be available for placement in 1943, 76 graduates from the Canadian Schools. In addition, there are the part-time students who are usually workers already on the staff of established social agencies, who are completing their Diploma course by instalments. They total 148 this year.

Although the pressure of demand for workers has been severe, all the Schools report that they have been able to maintain their high standards, and the calibre of the students applying for admission is very satisfactory. Most of the students are recent graduates with a Bachelor of Arts or equivalent degree.

The Montreal School of Social Work and the British Columbia School have developed war-time

training programs this year. The Montreal School now operates on a twelve months' plan with admission to the regular course in June and September, so that the two-year Diploma course can be completed in sixteen continuous months. Students who have satisfactorily completed nine months' training may be recommended by the School for employment in social work. Of this group, those with Diploma prerequisites will have their work credited to their Diploma course. At the University of British Columbia, seven students of exceptional promise now in their fourth year in Arts who have taken all the required courses leading to the Social Service diploma, are being allowed to complete a double Arts and diploma course in four years and one summer school session. The fourth year Arts and the winter session in the diploma course have been telescoped for these special students.

As evidence of the increased interest aroused in encouraging students to enter the social work field, both the Montreal and Toronto Schools have received additional scholarship funds—the Montreal School having a new \$500 bursary and the Toronto School a \$500 scholarship in Public Welfare Administration awarded by the Toronto *Daily Star*, and a general bursary of \$75. The Quebec Government has voted a special grant to the University of Montreal to provide scholarship funds for its social work students and the Maritime School of Social Work has \$210 for distribution in

scholarships and prizes. Efforts have been made to provide scholarship funds to students in Social Work under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan and the Montreal School had two such students registered this year, while the Toronto School has reported one.

New courses have been instituted at the various Schools this year. The Montreal School has a new course in Nutrition while the Toronto School, in response to a request from the Federation for Community Service, is offering courses in Case Work, Group Work and the History of Social Work to workers already in the field who lack professional training. These courses are in addition to the regular courses in these subjects. In response to demands for trained day-nursery personnel, the University of Montreal School has organized, but is not yet operating, special courses in this field. This fall, under the Department of University Extension of the University of British Columbia, Dr. Charlotte E. Whitton, C.B.E., gave a series of lectures in Vancouver on problems in social welfare entitled "The Evolution of Welfare Services in Canada". Great interest was developed in this course, and registration totalled 118, including the students taking the social work course, as well as social workers from almost every agency in Vancouver.

It is evident therefore, that the Canadian Schools of Social Work have accepted the challenge of the ever-increasing demand for trained social work personnel. E.S.W.

## Canadian Children's Service in England

BRITAIN has given a hearty reception to thirty-two trained Canadian children's workers who arrived recently in England to assist in the supervision of evacuated children and in the strengthening of wartime nurseries. This group of social workers, elementary school teachers and nursery school teachers was warmly welcomed by the Rt. Hon. Ernest Brown, Sir Wilson Jameson and Miss G. M. Aves, on behalf of the Ministry of Health; by the Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, representing the Board of Education; by Lady Reading, of the W.V.S.; and by our own Canadian High Commissioner and his wife, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey. Letters received in Canada from these well-known officials contain such phrases as: "A magnificent group"; "giving us vital help when it is most needed"; "a splendid symbol of Canadian-British cooperation"; "the girls of the Canadian Children's Service capture our hearts in their smart Air Force blue uniforms"; and "Canada can look with pride on this band of fine young women".

This project of collaborating with the British authorities in child welfare was the result of a mission to the Old Country on the part of Dr. C. M. Hincks, General Director, National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada); Dr. Stuart K. Jaffary, Director, School

MARJORIE H. KEYES,

*Secretary, The National Committee for  
Mental Hygiene (Canada)*

of Social Work, University of Toronto, and representing the Canadian Association of Social Workers; and Dr. W. E. Blatz, Director, Institute for Child Study, University of Toronto. These men were invited by the Ministry of Health to study the problems connected with evacuation and wartime nurseries. And, when they discovered that Britain was hampered in making essential provisions for her children because of an acute shortage of trained workers, they evolved the plan, now known as the Canadian Children's Service, that proved to be acceptable to the British Government as well as to our own Federal Government.

It fell to the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to make arrangements for the financing and administration of the venture. Money was secured by appeals through the British Children's War Service Fund, by generous assistance from the Queen's Canadian Fund, by grants from the Junior League of Vancouver and of Toronto, The Children's Fund of Michigan, Women's Institutes, Home and School Clubs, The Winnipeg Salvage League, various clubs and organizations throughout Canada and from school children. Responsibility for the recruiting and selection of the

workers was assumed by various organizations and individuals. The Canadian Association of Social Workers and the Canadian Welfare Council devoted attention to social workers; Dr. J. G. Althouse, Dean of the College of Education, University of Toronto, attended to the selection of the elementary school teachers—and Dr. W. E. Blatz to the recruiting of nursery school teachers.

The Ministry of Health provided a two weeks' orientation course for the Canadian workers upon their arrival. Lectures were given by competent authorities on such topics as British Medical Services, the Educational System, Welfare functions of the Ministry of Labour, the Evacuation Scheme, English case work methods, Public Assistance, etc. During this two weeks' period, an opportunity was given for visits to wartime nurseries, old people's homes, children's homes, communal restaurants, rest centres, schools, welfare agencies and air raid shelters. On the last day of the course, the social workers attached to the group gave an account to their British colleagues of Canadian arrangements in social work, and, according to staff members of the Ministry of Health, they acquitted themselves magnificently.

Permanent posts have already been given to the elementary school teachers and to the nursery school teachers. The social workers are now engaged in practical field work in various parts of Britain, as

preliminary training to the assumption of paid positions.

The elementary school teachers are attached to schools administered by the London County Council. They are now in London, but they may be sent to Reception Regions in the near future to teach evacuated children. The group includes: Miss Hilda Dullege, Montreal; Miss Marion Emmott, Nelson, British Columbia; Miss Olive Goodwin, Oak Lake, Manitoba; Miss Ruth Houston, Regina, Saskatchewan; Miss Lula Johnson, Moncton, New Brunswick; Miss Fay Myles, Toronto, Ontario; and Miss Catherine Steele, Toronto, Ontario.

The Nursery School teachers are in Birmingham. Under the direction of Dr. Blatz, they organized the Garrison Lane Nursery Training School. This splendid school—one of the best in the world—has already trained 240 British women for service in wartime nurseries. It is staffed entirely by members of the Canadian Children's Service, with three of the group engaged in the organization and supervision of newly established wartime nurseries. Garrison Lane is affecting British outlook and policy in regard to the education of "two to fives". It will be a factor in placing the 3000 nursery schools in England on a firm and permanent basis. The Canadians attached to this Birmingham school are: Miss Joyce Cornish-Bowden, Toronto; Miss Margaret Fletcher, Toronto; Miss Nancy Griffin, Montreal;



Miss Anne Harris, Toronto; Miss Eleanor Hamilton, Toronto; Miss Margaret Hincks, Toronto; Miss Alison Mack, Montreal; Miss Dorothy Millichamp, Toronto (now back in Canada); Mrs. Mary Mcfarlane Smith, Toronto; and Miss Mary Wright, Stratford.

Interesting letters have been received from the social workers. The group includes: Miss Gertrude Burgar, Hamilton; Miss Alice Carroll, Toronto; Mrs. Josephine Chaisson, Montreal; Miss Vesta Foster, Aliston; Miss Eileen Griffin, Montreal; Miss Isabel Munroe, Edmonton; Miss Rowan Paterson, Toronto; Miss Isabel Rutter, Vancouver; Mrs. E. Glen Sharpe, Winnipeg; Miss Marian Slater, Galt; and Miss Ruth Tisdall, Vancouver.

Unfortunately, space does not permit the printing of the fascinating communications that have been received from these girls. The following extract, however, from Miss Marian Slater's letter under date of September 27, 1942, is typical of their cheery outlook:

"I arrived in Cornwall on September 9th after a long, tiresome journey—was dumped out of a taxi on the top of Comprigney Hill in the blackout with all my baggage and left there to find my way to Nirvana. The sound of distant gun-fire and the sight of dropping flares added further to my sense of being lost—but I was greatly relieved eventually to find my billet and

to have a good meal including a Cornish pastry. Although my arrival in Cornwall seemed grim at the time, the beautiful country and Cornish hospitality have cheered me considerably.

"Part of my work in Cornwall has been spent in visiting with the billeting officer to communal billets for evacuated mothers and children, to children's private billets and hostels.

"The children seemed very thrilled to meet a Canadian, and it was obvious that a feeling of goodwill towards Canada is being engendered in the school children.

"It is possible that, when the Canadian Children's Service project has reached fulfilment in England, the comparative values of the English and Canadian services and social institutions will be realized and mutual benefits derived by both countries."

The organization and financing of the Canadian Children's Service would have been impossible without the splendid partnership of social workers here at home. And this partnership is needed now more than ever before. Additional funds are required. Letters and parcels to our colleagues overseas will be greatly appreciated. We must do everything we can to insure the success of this project that promises so much for the further development of child welfare in Canada as well as in Britain.

## Impressions of Wartime Halifax

**N**O ONE goes to Halifax these days for a holiday; and the brief mention which was made, in the last issue of *WELFARE*, of the many and varied opportunities presented to the Executive Director of the Council to become acquainted with various aspects of the city's wartime welfare program is evidence in itself, both for the Council's Board of Governors and for the readers of *WELFARE*, that the week spent in Halifax at the end of September was hardly in the nature of a vacation by the sea.

It was not until some days or even weeks had elapsed, following the visit to Halifax, that it became possible to crystallize any clear impression of the effect, other than that of extreme strain, which the war is having upon the work of Halifax's welfare agencies. In retrospect, it seems that out of the inexpressible conditions of difficulty with which the social agencies of Nova Scotia's capital are faced in doing their work is coming a clear evidence of growth and development, with a progressive strengthening of the social work bonds which help to hold together the life of that community.

A welter of wartime organizations has, of course, been superimposed upon the permanent peace-time program of the city. It is still not clear that these two elements in the total community

picture have been synthesized into an organic whole; nor have the bonds of cooperation between the specific wartime services and the permanent agencies been developed in a manner which indicates close and unified teamwork. One gets the impression,—perhaps mistakenly, but none-the-less clearly,—that the special wartime services and the peace-time agencies are travelling perhaps along parallel paths, but not exactly on the same road together.

There are, however, indications, more clearly apparent in Halifax than in most other Canadian cities, that social workers, at least as individuals, if not as representatives of community forces, have been brought closely into the city's A.R.P. set-up. One of the incidental advantages of visiting Halifax in the last week of September was the fact that a practice air raid was staged during that time. It was interesting to note how many social workers holding key positions in the A.R.P. organization excused themselves hastily from meetings at a given point of time in the late afternoon, without saying too much about the reason for their leaving. The papers on A.R.P. organization which were given from Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver at the Canadian Conference on Social Work in May of this year were evidence in themselves that these three cities repre-

sent the points at which the closest relationship has developed between social work interests and civilian protection. It would be interesting to know from actual contact with social work groups in Toronto and Vancouver, under circumstances similar to those which prevailed in Halifax, whether there would be the same clear evidence in these two cities also of social work interest and active personal participation "when the sirens wail".

One other impressive feature in the social welfare picture of Halifax at the present time is the development of the Maritime School of Social Work. The mere fact that this School, still in its infancy, has been developed in the midst of war is tremendously significant. It may be expected to provide, as perhaps nothing else in Halifax can do at the present time, a focal point of interest around which competent social work and professional performance can be de-

veloped on increasingly higher standards. The close association of this School not only with Dalhousie University, but also with a great number of the other institutions of learning in Nova Scotia, may be counted on to give it a basis of acceptance in the eyes of communities throughout Nova Scotia, which is an essential prerequisite to the acceptance of professional social work itself.

Social work in Nova Scotia will come to depend heavily on the products of this School in the future, and while at the present time it is fair to say that the School is struggling to lift itself by its own boot straps, it is also safe to estimate that its influence in raising the standard of social work practices throughout Nova Scotia will very rapidly become apparent as its graduates go forth to take their place in the ranks of practising social workers in that province.

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## EDUCATION OF JAPANESE CHILDREN IN CANADA

**T**HE RESPONSIBILITY for educating between 4,500 and 5,500 Japanese grade and high school children removed from the coast to the interior of British Columbia now rests entirely with the Dominion Government and the British Columbia Security Commission. Exclusive of textbooks, minimum costs will run to \$345.026 per year.

The B.C. Minister of Education has notified the Security Commission that the provincial government will contribute no money to the cost of Japanese education and will not require school boards in the districts where the pupils are now living to permit them to attend their schools. Japanese children who appeared on the opening days were not enrolled.

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Arrangements have been made with the B.C. Security Commission to place 600 Japanese children in schools in Southern Alberta.

# Councils of Social Agencies

## News Notes

For years I have felt that the Council of Social Agencies was a fifth wheel. . . . After learning more about the Council, I still believe it to be a fifth wheel—but the Steering Wheel.

—*Annual Report, London Council of Social Agencies.*

London now has forty-three agency members and nine individual members and has just ended a very busy year.

### *Calgary*

With a rapidly extending call for women in military and industrial service in this district, the Council is conducting a survey designed to make clear the necessity, if any, for an increase in creche and nursery accommodation for children of mothers engaged in regular employment.

\* \* \*

### *Edmonton*

The Publicity Committee, composed of newspaper and radio people, is developing a winter radio program which will not be "beamed" entirely to the contributor group but will be planned to interest also the people who need help from the agencies.

The Health Division has widened its membership and now includes all of the hospitals, the Health Department of the Y.W.C.A., Home Economics Association and Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Five evening lectures will cover social health planning, economic aspects of medical administration, health organizations and A.R.P., venereal diseases and the war, and ending in March with a round-table discussion on medical social work.

### *Halifax*

A Speakers' Committee composed of twelve Council men and women gave short talks before thirty-eight service clubs, women's and church groups, school organizations, and the Trades and Labour Council, during the four weeks prior to the Welfare Fund campaign.

The Executive Committee of the Council approved the report of the Child Welfare Division on the Adoption Act of Nova Scotia and forwarded it to the provincial authorities.

Wartime Housing is at work on a third project in Halifax, and a Community Counsellor appointed last February is very busy. Leadership for young people's clubs is a problem but the two Y's have given help during the early organizational stages.

\* \* \*

The Council's Division on Dependency and Delinquency is studying conditions related to young women delinquents. This particular problem is assuming serious proportions in Halifax.

\* \* \*

The Halifax Council sees "so much that is positively burning to be done in these war times".

### ***Hamilton***

A full-time nutritionist has been appointed to the staff of the Victorian Order of Nurses and her services are available to member agencies of the Council in a consultative capacity.

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### ***Montreal***

Under the leadership of Father Guilmette, the Conseil des Oeuvres is concentrating, for the time being, upon internal reorganization. A provincial charter has been obtained, and agencies are being grouped into the following sections: Education, Child Protection, Unmarried Parenthood, Relief, Health.

The Council has done its share to cooperate with A.R.P. and is interested also in the organization of day nurseries.

\* \* \*

The new President of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies is Mr. J. Hilary H. Robertson, K.C. Mr. Robertson is President of the Montreal School of Social Work, and for seven years has been a member of the Budget Committee of Financial Federation, as well as serving on the boards of the Family Welfare Association, Child Welfare Association and a number of other agencies.

\* \* \*

In addition to a new President, the Council has four new members: Neighbourhood House, Jewish Child Welfare Bureau, Montreal School of Social Work, and the Baron de Hirsch Institute.

The Council submitted a brief to the Special Commission of Enquiry set up by the Province of Quebec to study institutions operating under the Quebec Public Charities Act. A delegation pointed out the need to define "indigency" more carefully, pointed to the necessity of having it assessed according to a definite income scale and emphasized the inadequacy of rates paid.

\* \* \*

A sizable report has been prepared by a Council Committee under Dr. Baruch Silverman of the Mental Hygiene Institute, dealing with the care of mental defectives. Among its definite recommendations is one for special classes in the schools for mentally retarded children. Out of the report also has come a demand for an additional institution to care for mental defectives. Those interested may obtain a copy of the report from the Council, 1421 Atwater Avenue, Montreal.

\* \* \*

A Women's Jail Committee is now in operation as a joint enterprise of the Council and the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association. Adequate staff and building facilities, educational projects for women prisoners, a probation officer in the criminal courts and penal reforms in general are the concern of the committee.

\* \* \*

### ***Toronto***

A Day Nursery Training School for Ontario, the first unit under the war-time agreement between the Federal and Provincial govern-



ments, has been established at 95 Bellevue Avenue under the direction of Miss Mary B. Blakslee. It is a reconditioned old home, large enough to serve fifty children, as well as training personnel for the rest of the Province.

Miss D. Millichamp, of the Institute of Child Study, who has just returned from England where she worked with Dr. Blatz during the past four months, has been appointed day nursery director for Toronto.

\* \* \*

The City Council has requested the Welfare Council, Health League, Council of Women, and School of Social Work to make a survey of housing conditions. The study will be confined to families receiving relief, and families having an income of \$1800 or less, including families of enlisted men.

\* \* \*

The study of the Public Welfare Department of the City of Toronto, which was to have been begun about the middle of October by the American Public Welfare Association of Chicago, has been delayed again because of the demands upon the Association for service to military organizations in the United States.

The date is still indefinite as to when the Toronto survey will be started.

\* \* \*

The one day institute held by representatives of thirty-five auxiliaries attached to Canadian Army, Air Force and Naval units was a real success. A resolution was telegraphed to the Minister of

National Defence and to the Chairman of the Dependents' Allowance Board petitioning the Dominion Government for a cost of living bonus for soldiers' dependents, in addition to services rendered by the Regional Committees.

\* \* \*

In the midst of the busiest season in its history, the Welfare Council of Toronto paused very briefly to welcome Eric Davis who arrived in the city the day after his mother, Mrs. R. E. G. Davis (Margaret Svendsen), left the Council office. The father in the case, Dick Davis, Personnel Secretary of the National Council, Y.M.C.A., has been granted leave of absence to assume the executive directorship of the recently established Canadian Youth Commission, which will undertake also a series of studies paralleling those of the American Youth Commission on Youth, and its Needs, its Views and its Hopes, in the post-war world.

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### **Winnipeg**

The Winnipeg Council is surveying the situation with regard to the care of children of working mothers. Very few married women are actively engaged in war industry in this city, but, since the eastern munition plants have drawn a considerable number of workers away from Winnipeg, married women are more and more taking their place in civilian industry. The indications are that plans will very soon have to be made for the adequate care of their children.

## Social Work in the Air Force

**A**SSISTANT Section Officer Mary A. Clarke, Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, has the distinction of being the first social worker appointed to do a social work job in the Canadian armed services.

A/S/O Clarke is at Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa, where she is attached to the Directorate of Auxiliary Services. Her duties include the supervision of hostess houses, contacts with social agencies and various matters affecting the welfare of airmen and more particularly airwomen.

Positions have been established for a social worker at each of the

six R.C.A.F. Command Headquarters.

Miss Clarke is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and has had several years' experience with the Toronto Division of Family Welfare, the Provincial Unemployment Department, and the Toronto Social Service Index.

She has been president of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, has served with the National Association as convener of placement service and was a member of the Board of the Toronto Welfare Council.

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## About People

Major F. W. Berry, manager of the Ottawa branch of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, has obtained leave of absence to take over an important position in the Adjutant General's Branch at National Defence Headquarters, it was announced recently. Major Berry is a former member of the Canadian Welfare Council's Board of Governors, and was at the time of his resignation Vice-President of the Board.

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Mrs. Marie Granat, a graduate of the British Columbia School of Social Work, and formerly on the staff of the Vancouver Children's Aid Society, is now Executive Secretary of the Samaritan Club of

Hamilton, having succeeded Miss Anna Faust in that post on August 1st.

\* \* \*

Mr. C. H. Nugent, formerly Executive Secretary of the Cornwall Children's Aid Society, has given up his position to join the steadily growing number of social workers in the ranks of His Majesty's Forces.

\* \* \*

Miss C. Jean Walker, formerly Executive Secretary of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, has succeeded Miss Mary A. Clarke as Executive Secretary of the Social Service Index at Toronto.

The Cornwall Family Service Bureau, has appointed Mrs. Ethel Hughes of the Family Welfare Association of Montreal to the position of Executive Secretary. This position has been vacant since the resignation of Miss Gertrude Bugar early in 1942.

\* \* \*

Mr. J. K. Balcombe, social work supervisor for the Division of Venereal Disease Control in British Columbia's Provincial Board of Health, has given up his position to go into the Air Force. Mr. Balcombe took his Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University of British Columbia, and went on to take his Master's Degree in Social Service Administration at the Chicago School. His place is being taken in the clinic by Miss Jean McRae, a graduate of the B.C. School of Social Work, and for a number of years staff member of the British Columbia Welfare Field Service attached to the Division of V.D. Control.

\* \* \*

Three men from the Big Brothers, Toronto, have left for war service during the past year. Mr. Gordon Aldridge, who was in charge of Vocational Guidance Work, is now a Captain in the Directorate of Personnel Selection of the Army, Mr. Fred Brett, who was a District Secretary, is now a supervisor of Y.M.C.A. War Services in Newfoundland, and Mr. Clare Vinnels, who has become a Pilot Officer in the Personnel Department of the Royal Canadian Air Force, was the Secretary of Volunteer Big Brother work.

Mr. E. Stewart Bishop, formerly with the Children's Aid Society in Kingston, has joined the staff of Toronto Big Brothers. Mr. Bishop is a graduate of the University of Toronto in Honour Sociology and also a graduate of the School of Social Work.

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Miss M. Geldard-Brown, former Senior Reviewer of the Dependents' Board of Trustees for the Province of Quebec, has been appointed Secretary of the Montreal Regional Dependents' Advisory Committee and assumed her new duties on October 6, 1942. This secretaryship was left vacant when the Committee regretfully accepted the resignation of Mrs. Graham Watt Coghlin, their first Secretary, owing to ill health.

The work in the Montreal office has increased to such an extent that it is now regarded as one of the key Committees in the Dominion.

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The new Superintendent of The Boys' Farm and Training School at Shawbridge, Quebec, is Mr. Howard M. Mandigo, who for the past thirteen years has been Superintendent of The Boys' Industrial Home at Saint John, N.B. He is a graduate of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. College, and was for five years an assistant superintendent at the Boys' Farm, following which he was General Secretary of a Y.M.C.A. in Ontario.

Mr. Mandigo replaces Major Ralph Willcock, D.S.O., M.C., and Bar, who, after fourteen years' service as Superintendent, is retiring.

# Psychiatric Aspects of Civilian Morale

**T**HE booklet under review is a compilation of five short publications prepared by the Military Mobilization Committee of the American Psychiatric Association and assembled by the Family Welfare Association of America.

Chapter I, on "Experiences in Other Countries" was evidently written before the United States entered the war and sets forth certain findings in connection with the first world war, the Spanish Civil War and the present conflict. There are discussed four phases in the development of war: "first a period of provocation; then what has been termed the 'milling round phase'; following this come the first stages of actual warfare; and finally the later stages during which war weariness appears". In the milling round phase, insecurity and anxiety states tend to be promoted. In the early stages of war, morale is high and breakdowns may actually be reduced, while in the later stages of a prolonged conflict, morale begins to fall with an increased rate of breakdowns.

The factors producing abnormal behaviour patterns during mobilization and war are discussed under the headings of fears, enemy propaganda, the break-up of social institutions, exhaustion and diet. Comments are made concerning the psychoses, psychoneuroses and community disorders—their nature, prevalence and treatment under war conditions.

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Chapter II, on "Social Institutions During Periods of Stress", emphasizes the contribution of the family, school, welfare agencies and press in promoting community solidarity and good morale. "Upon the efficient functioning of these social institutions depend the welfare and, indeed in large measure, the continued existence of the individual and of the community. As the difficulties and hazards of the times increase, so must our reliance upon them grow". If these institutions are allowed to deteriorate, there can be expected an increase in alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide and psychopathic behaviour.

The point is made that evidence gained from the present conflict indicates the importance of raising and maintaining morale. "So long as morale is high the incidence, at least of the psychoneuroses, is kept in check. Where the community and the individual are optimistic and actively and successfully engaged in constructive work, where there is an aggressive drive to overcome difficulties and to expand the control of the individual and the community over events, then anxiety states, hysterical and neurasthenic reactions tend to be infrequent". And in the task of raising morale, the social institutions are of the largest importance.

Chapter III deals with "Anxiety and its Control". Under the headings of normal anxiety, undue anxiety and panic states, there are discussed the nature and significance of these conditions, together with causation and control. Among the causes are continued threats of danger (that may be abetted by enemy propaganda) fatigue and poor physical health. Control measures include the combatting of enemy propaganda, the sifting and "grounding" of rumors, the prevention of fatigue, the promotion of health, the adoption of the slogan "Service First" instead of "Safety First", and the selection of able resourceful leaders for A.R.P. and Civil Defence posts.

Chapter IV on "Morale and its Control" recapitulates important material that has been previously presented, and Chapter V on

"Fatigue and its Control" discusses such important causative factors as conditions of work, noise, lighting, working space, posture, health, monotony, attitude of fellow workers, chronic nervous tensions and lack of recreation. Constructive suggestions for the prevention of fatigue are offered.

The American Psychiatric Association and the Family Welfare Association of America are to be congratulated in making this booklet on Civilian Morale available to a large body of readers. In compact form, it presents a considerable body of significant data, written in very readable and non-technical language, and can be recommended particularly to welfare and health workers.

Prepared by the Military Mobilization Committee of the American Psychiatric Association, New York, Family Welfare Association of America, 1942. 62 p. Price 50 cents.

## FREE FILMS

THE National Film Board has arranged a screening service in the ten communities listed below which clubs, societies and other organizations are invited to use. Upon request, the Film Officers whose names are given will put at the disposal of a group a projector and a volunteer operator. They can also give information as to the nearest library from which suitable films may be borrowed at 25c per reel. These libraries contain not only material designed to increase an understanding of the war, but also film subjects on industrial morale, nutrition and other interesting subjects.

WELFARE readers are invited to spread the word about this service.

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